Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

which are bad roads or no roads, the silting up of the waterways, and lack of transportation into the country. Severely cold weather adds to the suffering.

One of the results of this condition is that many beggars are finding their way into this settlement, bringing with them the diseases which prevail in the concentration camps.

Disinfecting apparatus.—The new disinfecting plant in use at Shanghai is operated along the same general lines as those of a similar nature in the other oriental ports. It consists of a hulk some 65 feet long by about 14 feet wide and 8 feet head room between the decks. It is fitted with a tubular boiler of considerable capacity, and a jacketed steam cylinder 8 by 4 feet with doors at each end. A partition extends across the hulk a little forward of midships, providing a separate room for soiled articles and for disinfected articles. At one side of the hulk is an alleyway fitted with shower baths, the water for which is supplied from a tank on the upper deck, provided with a steam coil which heats the bath water to any desired temperature. To this water is added a small quantity of a carbolic acid compound to render it slightly antiseptic.

Individuals treated by this plant are required to remove all articles of a textile nature from their living quarters and place them on board the hulk, which is towed alongside the ship for the purpose. These are then passed through the steam chamber, under a pressure of from 5 to 10 pounds per square inch, into the clean room forward. The individuals themselves are required to disrobe and pass through the shower baths into the clean room, where their clothes are returned to them after having been passed through the steam chamber. The exposure after the minimum pressure of 5 pounds has been reached is from fifteen to twenty minutes, live steam being allowed to circulate through the chamber for several minutes before the pressure is put on. An equal pressure is maintained in both the jacket and the chamber and is shown on gauges attached to each.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection, fumigation, and precautionary detention of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Summary for month of February, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marsillan reports, March 4, as follows:

Week ended March 2, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	6
Crews inspected	432
Passengers inspected	0
Immune certificates issued	0

On February 26 the U. S. navy cruiser *Tacoma*, from Santiago de Cuba, with 314 persons on board, was granted a supplemental bill of health for the United States naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, which explains the unusually large number of crews reported inspected.

The British steamship *Domira*, which arrived February 28 last from Para, Brazil, was quarantined and fumigated by Cuban port officials as a precautionary measure before taking cargo.

No vessel was fumigated by this office during this week.

The sanitary condition of the city during the week has been fair.

No quarantinable disease appeared in this city and port.

Month of February, 1907.

Vessels inspected	23
Vessels inspected and fumigated by this office	1
Bills of health issued	24
Crews inspected	904
Crews landed here	1
Crews taken on here	1

No passengers; no immune certificate issued.

The sanitary condition of the city and surrounding country during the month has been fair.

No case of quarantinable disease has entered the port and none has been reported in the city since February 4 last, when, of 4 cases of leprosy previously existing here, 2 were sent to Santa Clara City and 2 have disappeared from the city.

There is scarcity of water at present in the city on account of the dry season.

There were no transactions at this office during the month of February for the Republic of Panama or the Canal Zone.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Quarantine against Canal Zone raised—Dengue fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, March 5, as follows:

Week ended March 2, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	22
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	6
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	845
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected	467
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	1,215
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected	216
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	4

The chief quarantine officer for the island of Cuba has informed me that quarantine by Cuba against the Canal Zone, Isthmus of Panama, has been raised, to be effective March 2, 1907.

No quarantinable disease was reported in Habana during this week.

One case of dengue fever was reported during the ten days between February 10–20, 1907.

Report from Matanzas—Inspection of vessels—Summary for February, 1907.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, March 4, as follows:

Week ended March 2, 1907: Bills of health were issued to 3 vessels leaving this port for the United States in good sanitary condition.

No quarantinable diseases reported in the city or province during the week.

During the month of February, 1907, 23 bills of health were granted to vessels leaving for United States ports, having an aggregate number of 606 crews and 30 passengers in transit, of which 27 were Spanish emigrants bound from their native country to New Orleans. One